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Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1546 (2004)

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 30 of resolution 1546 (2004), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a quarterly basis on the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). The present report is the tenth submitted pursuant to that resolution.

2. The report provides an update on United Nations activities in Iraq since the last report (S/2006/706) of 1 September 2006. It presents a summary of key political developments in the period under review, particularly concerning the efforts of the Government of Iraq to promote national reconciliation and to improve the security situation, as well as regional and international developments pertaining to Iraq. The report also provides an update on the activities of my Special Representative for Iraq, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, and UNAMI, an assessment of the security situation and an update on operational and security matters.

II. Summary of key developments in Iraq

A. Political developments

3. The period under review was marked by a significant increase in sectarian violence, insurgent and terrorist attacks, and criminal activities, with civilian casualties reaching an all-time high. Across many parts of the country an increasing number of Iraqis have been affected by growing violence and insecurity.

4. A joint effort by the Government of Iraq and the multinational force to stem the rising level of violence under the Baghdad security plan appears to have had very limited success. Control of access to and from Baghdad, curfew extensions and house-to-house cordon and search operations were some of the additional security measures employed to stabilize the capital. Despite those efforts, in large areas of Baghdad and other parts of the country, insurgent and militia activities remain uncontrolled. The most serious recent incidents, such as the mass abduction of some 100 employees of and visitors at the Ministry of Higher Education in Baghdad and the heinous terrorist attacks in Sadr City on 23 November, which left over 200

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people dead and scores injured, have deepened public concerns over the ability of the Government to control the security environment.

5. The succession of various initiatives to promote national reconciliation both inside and outside Iraq does not appear to have had a significant impact on the scale and nature of the violence in the country. The proliferation of initiatives has led to widespread scepticism about their viability both inside and outside Iraq. The Government has also been unable to supplement its security initiatives with the implementation of projects to improve the delivery of essential services, provide jobs and rebuild socio-economic infrastructure. Institutional capacity limitations have also impeded the ability of the Government to implement the 2006 budget.

6. During the period under review, the Council of Representatives, which reconvened on 5 September 2006 after the summer recess, finalized the establishment of its 24 parliamentary committees and considered several pieces of legislation, including some key bills related to the implementation of the Constitution. Through these committees, the Council adopted a number of pieces of legislation, including a law on the import and retailing of oil products; amendments to the criminal code; amendments to the general prosecution law of 1979; and a law on national investment. Discussions at the political and technical levels on a draft national hydrocarbon law are ongoing.

7. On 12 September 2006, a group of parliamentarians from the Sadrist block of the Shia coalition, the United Iraqi Alliance, and from Sunni political parties called for a timetable for the withdrawal of the multinational force. As a result, the Defence Committee of the Council of Representatives held discussions on the status of the multinational force.

8. On 25 September 2006, the Council of Representatives established the Constitutional Review Committee, which is composed of 27 members in proportional representation to the distribution of seats in the Council. On 15 November 2006, following a prolonged debate over its chairmanship, the Committee held its first formal session and elected Sheikh Humam Hamoudi (United Iraqi Alliance) as its Chair, and Ayad Sammaraie (Tawafoq) and Fouad Massoum (Kurdistan Alliance) as the Deputy Chairs. The Committee agreed that the Committee leadership should take decisions by consensus.

9. On 8 October 2006, the Council of Representatives renewed for another 30 days the state of emergency that has been in place across the country since November 2004, with the exception of the Kurdistan region.

10. On 11 October 2006, the Council of Representatives adopted the law on the formation of regions. The drafting of the law was contentious. Several Sunni political parties, spearheaded by Tawafoq and joined by Fadhila, the Sadrists and some independents, argued that the law should be enacted only after the completion of the constitutional review process. The United Iraqi Alliance and the Kurdistan Alliance called for its enactment prior to a six-month deadline set forth in the Constitution. The draft law was finally put to a vote as a result of a compromise "package deal" reached on 24 September, according to which the enacted law would not be implemented for 18 months and the Constitutional Review Committee would be given one year to complete its work. Notwithstanding that compromise, the law was passed by a very narrow margin, as a number of parliamentarians boycotted the vote in the Council of Representatives.

11. On 25 October 2006, as result of differences over security operations in Sadr City, the Government of Iraq and the multinational force announced the formation of a joint coordination committee. The committee, which is composed of the Iraqi National Security Adviser, the Iraqi Ministers of Defence and Interior, the multinational force Commander and the United States Ambassador to Iraq, was charged with accelerating the training of the Iraqi security forces and the transfer of responsibility for security to the Government of Iraq, including assumption of command and control over Iraqi forces.

12. In a letter dated 11 November 2006 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/888), Prime Minister Al-Maliki, on behalf of the Government of Iraq, requested that the mandate of the multinational force be extended for an additional 12 months. On 28 November 2006, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1723 (2006) extending the mandate of the multinational force until 31 December 2007. The Council also decided that this mandate could be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2007, and that it would terminate the mandate earlier if requested by the Government of Iraq.

13. During the period under review, Prime Minister Al-Maliki pushed forward the implementation of his National Reconciliation Plan. Following a conference of tribal leaders in August 2006, he held a meeting with a spectrum of civil society figures and institutions on 16 September. The conference with political leaders, originally scheduled for October, has been postponed several times.

14. On 2 October, Prime Minister Al-Maliki announced a four-point Ramadan accord, which was supported by major political parties. A key element of the agreement included the establishment of local security committees composed of political, religious, police and army figures. The Prime Minister also initiated direct contacts through his personal representatives with Iraqi opposition groups within Iraq and in Jordan, Egypt and other neighbouring countries.

15. Reconciliation initiatives in Iraq have been complemented by the efforts of regional actors. On 20 October 2006, Iraqi Shiite and Sunni religious leaders, in a meeting sponsored by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, issued in Mecca a declaration calling for an end to sectarian bloodshed in Iraq. The agreement was welcomed by political and religious leaders both inside and outside of Iraq.

16. On 1 September 2006, Masoud Barzani, President of the Iraqi Kurdistan region, banned the Iraqi national flag within the Kurdistan region and replaced it with the flag of that region. In response, Prime Minister Al-Maliki ordered that the Iraqi national flag be used throughout the country. At the same time, he called upon the Parliament to consider adopting a new national flag. Meanwhile, Mr. Barzani, while continuing to refuse to fly the current national flag, agreed to fly the 1958 Iraqi flag within the Region. On 24 September, a draft constitution for the Kurdistan region of Iraq was read in the Kurdistan National Assembly on 24 September and was submitted for a period of public comment that will run through April 2007.

17. During the period under review, the Government-appointed committee established under article 140 of the Constitution for the normalization of the situation in Kirkuk held five sessions and established a number of sub-offices in the area. On 11 October 2006, the Council of Representatives established a parliamentary committee to oversee the work of the Government article 140 committee.

B. Regional developments

18. During the period under review, Prime Minister Al-Maliki and members of his cabinet made several visits to Iraq's neighbouring States as part of the efforts of the Government to foster their cooperation in stabilizing Iraq. In that context, on 12 and 13 September 2006, Prime Minister Al-Maliki visited Iran for meetings with Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

19. On 18 September 2006, the Interior Ministers of the countries neighbouring Iraq held their third meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The participants adopted a protocol on combating terrorism, illegal border infiltration and organized crime. On 21 September 2006, the tenth meeting of the foreign ministers of the neighbouring countries of Iraq was held in New York.

C. International developments

20. The United Nations, as a co-chair of the International Compact with Iraq, continued to provide support to the Government of Iraq in the development of the Compact document. The United Nations also assisted in organizing the high-level and technical meetings of the Preparatory Group. In addition, the United Nations hosted two meetings at Headquarters to broaden international support for the Compact beyond the Preparatory Group. In that context, on 18 September 2006, I convened a high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters to review progress in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1546 (2004) and in developing the Compact. The meeting, which included the permanent members of the Security Council, Iraq's neighbouring countries, key donors and representatives of concerned regional and international organizations, provided an opportunity to review the progress being made by the Government of Iraq in the political, security and economic fields. The meeting also permitted the mobilization of greater and broader international support and engagement with the Government of Iraq on the Compact.

21. On 10 September 2006, the Deputy Secretary-General, Mark Malloch Brown and the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister, Barham Salih, co-chaired the first high-level meeting of the International Compact with Iraq Preparatory Group in Abu Dhabi. At the meeting participants adopted the Abu Dhabi Declaration, in which the members of the Preparatory Group recognized the need to expeditiously complete the development of the Compact through a broad consultative process at the national, regional and international levels. On 31 October 2006, my Special Representative for Iraq co-chaired the second high-level meeting of the Preparatory Group of the Compact in Kuwait City. The meeting focused on substantive issues related to the Compact document and its implementation. During the meeting, participants recognized the progress in drafting the Compact document, in particular the inclusion of the political and security sections, as well as a presentation of specific benchmarks and the Joint Monitoring Matrix. I would like to thank the Governments of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates for hosting the two high-level meetings of the Preparatory Group. I look forward to the formal launch of the International Compact with Iraq. The date and venue for the final event are under consideration.

22. On 13 November 2006, the Deputy Secretary-General convened a meeting at United Nations Headquarters to brief all Member States on the progress being made to develop the Compact, following the high-level Preparatory Group meeting held in

Kuwait City. The meeting also provided the opportunity to discuss external support to the Government of Iraq, particularly in the areas of debt relief and new financial contributions.

III. Update on activities of the Mission

A. Political activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

23. During the period under review, my Special Representative continued his consultations with a broad spectrum of key political, civil society, tribal and religious leaders in the effort to promote genuine dialogue and address the volatile security situation. He met frequently with leading members of the Iraqi Government, the Speaker of the Iraq Council of Representatives and parliamentary committee chairs, as well as other political and religious leaders, to discuss the Government's legislative agenda, the constitutional review process and other matters relating to UNAMI priorities. In his meetings, he encouraged the strengthening of the legal and institutional foundation of the country, while supporting efforts aimed at stemming the prevailing violence in the country. He also worked to promote the implementation of the Government's National Reconciliation Plan.

24. On 7 September 2006, my Special Representative visited Amman, where he held discussions with the Foreign Minister of Jordan and senior officials of the Government of Jordan. He also interacted with a cross-section of representatives of Iraqi political and tribal groups currently based in Jordan to discuss national reconciliation in Iraq.

25. As my focal point for the International Compact in Iraq, my Special Representative coordinated preparatory activities for the elaboration of the Compact document with key Iraqi and international counterparts in Baghdad. On 10 September and 31 October 2006, he participated in the high-level Preparatory Group meetings in Abu Dhabi and Kuwait City. He also presided over a series of technical and executive meetings related to the International Compact in Baghdad.

26. During his trip to New York and Washington, D.C., from 12 to 22 September 2006, my Special Representative attended the high-level meeting on Iraq and the tenth meeting of the foreign ministers of the neighbouring countries of Iraq, chaired by Turkey in New York. In Washington, D.C., my Special Representative held discussions with the United States National Security Adviser and senior officials of the United States Department of State.

B. Constitutional support activities

27. During the period under review, the UNAMI Office of Constitutional Support continued its support to the Council of Representatives in developing the required legislation for advancing the implementation of the Constitution. UNAMI/Office of Constitutional Support also engaged key members of Parliament concerning the establishment of the Constitutional Review Committee and relevant legislative issues.

28. Following the establishment of the Constitutional Review Committee, at the request of the Speaker of the Council of Representatives, UNAMI/Office of Constitutional Support initiated discussion with the leadership of the Committee on how best it could support the process, particularly through technical assistance, as well as substantive and procedural advice. The United Nations intends to provide strong support to the constitutional review process, drawing on best practice from around the world. If approached with the necessary political will for dialogue and compromise by Iraq's leaders, this process could provide a key vehicle for national reconciliation by resolving fundamental issues (e.g. federalism; allocation of power and resources).

C. Electoral assistance activities

29. The draft law for the establishment of the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq remains outstanding, as discussions continue with regard to the rights and responsibilities of the provincial election commissions. Pending the establishment of the Commission, the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq has operated under a series of one-month extensions, the last of which expired on 10 November 2006 without further extension.

30. Throughout the period under review, the UNAMI Office of Electoral Assistance continued its engagement with the Council of Representatives on the legal framework for the establishment of the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq. It also provided advice on the electoral aspects of the law on the formation of regions.

31. The UNAMI Office of Electoral Assistance is also providing support for the process of the transition from the Independent Electoral Commission to the future Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq. This process involves the identification and planning of the required infrastructure, staffing and financial resources, as well as logistical and security needs for the establishment of the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq. UNAMI is also providing support for the planning and updating of the voter rolls in preparation for future electoral events.

D. Reconstruction, development and humanitarian assistance

32. UNAMI and United Nations agencies, programmes and funds continued to support the Government of Iraq by working to strengthen ministerial capacities, to provide and coordinate access to basic services and to restore public infrastructure. During the period under review, the primary focus was on providing substantive support to the Government in preparation for the International Compact with Iraq.

33. The implications of the content and direction of the Compact have influenced the strategic planning of the United Nations role in Iraq. The United Nations country team has recalibrated its focus and programming to complement the Compact. In this regard, a two-pronged assistance strategy is being employed whereby the United Nations will continue to focus on providing assistance for the delivery of essential social services, while providing targeted institutional and operational capacity-building support to the Government of Iraq.

34. UNAMI continued to emphasize the need for Iraqi leadership of humanitarian development initiatives as an essential means to promote national stability. To this end, the consultancy services of a contingency planning adviser from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, as well as a civil society legal adviser provided through the United Nations Office for Project Services, have been secured and made available to the relevant government institutions, including the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Civil Society Affairs.

35. Sectarian violence and ongoing military operations continue to adversely affect large numbers of Iraqi civilians in many areas of the country. The number of displaced Iraqis continues to increase, either because of threats or acts of aggression by various elements. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration and Government sources at the time of the publication of the present report, the number of displaced persons since the Samarra attack on 22 February 2006 exceeds 450,000, including approximately 27,000 individuals displaced in Al-Anbar Governorate alone, as a result of recent military operations. That total added to displacements previous to the Samarra events brings the total number of displaced persons in Iraq to over 1.6 million people. With the approaching winter, there are increasing concerns about the well-being and basic rights of the displaced, especially women, children, the disabled and the elderly.

36. UNHCR estimates that an additional 1.6 million people have become refugees outside the country since 2003, of which between 500,000 and 700,000 are currently in Jordan; approximately 600,000 are in Syria, and about 100,000 are in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. A total of 436,000 Iraqis have moved to Europe, the Americas, Africa and Asia. Every day approximately 2,000 Iraqis flee the country to the Syrian Arab Republic and 1,000 to Jordan. The United Nations agencies and their partners continue to provide food, shelter and non-food items to as many displaced Iraqis as resources permit. However, the resources available are not sufficient to adequately address the growing humanitarian crisis faced by Iraqis displaced within and outside of the country.

37. In order to address the overall human security situation in Iraq, my Emergency Relief Coordinator convened a series of meetings with donors to raise awareness and promote an integrated approach that would address the immediate and long-term needs of Iraqi civilians. In this regard, I encourage the international community to identify additional means for supporting United Nations agencies in their work with displaced Iraqis. In all instances, the United Nations will continue to actively assist all displaced persons and affected host communities and prepare for all likely scenarios by developing contingency plans.

E. Human rights activities

38. Although the Government of Iraq has resolved to promote the protection of human rights and the rule of law, human rights violations continue to rise. Abuses continue to be committed by terrorists, insurgents, militias and criminal armed groups. The excessive use of force by the multinational force and the Iraqi security forces in responding to these elements is also a matter of concern. Ongoing military operations also continue to challenge the principles of international humanitarian law as civilian casualties mount and access to public services by the affected

populations is limited or obstructed. The sectarian carnage has resulted in a vicious cycle of violence fuelled by revenge killings. The end result is an environment of lawlessness and insecurity.

39. I remain particularly concerned by the abhorrent bombings and other attacks inflicting death and injury on civilians, as well as the kidnappings and murder of scores of people by death squads, allegedly operating in collusion with law enforcement agencies. According to the Ministry of Health, the number of civilians violently killed in the country was 3,345 in September and 3,709 in October, compared to 3,590 in July and 3,009 in August. The number of wounded reached 3,481 in September and 3,944 in October. In Baghdad alone the total number of civilians violently killed in September and October was 4,984.

40. Estimates by apparently reputable sources of the number of Iraqis killed over the past three and a half years are truly shocking and indicate the possibility of a humanitarian and human rights catastrophe in Iraq. Previous reporting by the Iraqi Body Count estimated that approximately 50,000 civilians have been killed since March 2003. However, recent estimates put the human toll of the conflict much higher than previously thought. On 9 November 2006, the Minister of Health of Iraq estimated that 150,000 civilians had been killed, while a study by the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health published in the October 2006 issue of *The Lancet* estimated that 601,027 excess violent deaths have occurred in Iraq since March 2003. While questions on the methodology contained in the Johns Hopkins study have been raised by, inter alia, the Iraq Body Count, it nonetheless represents a serious attempt to quantify the loss of life in Iraq during this period.

41. The UNAMI Human Rights Office continues to work closely with Iraqi institutions, including the Higher Judicial Council, the Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice, among others, to strengthen the rule of law and create a strong and effective national human rights protection system. A draft law on the establishment of a national human rights commission, prepared by the Human Rights Committee of the Council of Representatives during the previous period, has yet to be approved. Thirty leading parliamentarians who participated in a workshop, jointly organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNAMI in Amman on 17 and 18 October 2006, stressed the urgency for the Council of Representatives to enact this law to establish this important independent commission.

42. On 5 November 2006, the Iraqi Higher Criminal Tribunal sentenced former President Saddam Hussein and two other co-defendants to death for their role in the 1984 execution of 148 people convicted of involvement in the attempted assassination of the former President in Dujail. On the same day, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour, issued a statement urging the Iraqi authorities to ensure that the right of appeal of persons convicted and sentenced by the Tribunal would be fully respected. The High Commissioner also expressed the hope that the Government would observe a moratorium on executions.

43. I am also concerned about the targeting of various professional and minority groups inside Iraq. An increasing number of journalists and media workers are apparently targeted specifically because of their work, putting the right to freedom of expression under threat. Minorities continue to be targeted, and attacks against Christians have intensified since September. Members of the Sabean-Mandean community and other minority groups report continuous suffering at the hands of

extremists. In addition, the situation of women has deteriorated further and an increasing number were recorded to be either victims of religious extremists or of "honour killings". The targeting of academics, including teachers and professors, as well as students, is seriously disrupting the education system, and has forced some to leave the country.

44. Significant progress in defending human rights will be difficult unless the professionalism and discipline of the country's law enforcement agencies are enhanced. The lack of proper training, standing orders and internal accountability systems continue to undermine respect for human rights and have consequentially eroded public confidence in Iraqi security forces. Perpetrators of criminal activities remain unpunished due to the shortage and intimidation of judges, prosecutors and court officials. Additionally, living conditions in prisons do not meet minimum international standards, and, although there have been some reports of improvement regarding the treatment of prisoners, the UNAMI Human Rights Office continues to receive reports of torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees, especially among juveniles. I am also concerned about reports of police and militias colluding to abduct people to extract bribes from their families. I welcome the decision of the Ministry of Interior to intensify the screening of police officers and commence more stringent vetting measures, including the suspension of police officers involved in abductions, the mistreatment of detainees and assassinations.

45. According to the Ministry of Human Rights, the total number of detainees for the entire country was 29,256 (13,571 of whom are in multinational force detention facilities) at the end of October, a slight decrease from the 30,104 detainees reported in September. In spite of ongoing efforts to release detainees and bring them under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, I remain troubled by the continued detention of thousands of Iraqis, which, in the absence of speedy judicial oversight, amounts to de facto arbitrary detention.

46. More than one year after the discovery of a secret detention facility in Al-Jadiriya, I would like to reiterate the call made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and my Special Representative for the immediate release of the report on the Government investigation of this case. That issue notwithstanding, I take note of the action recently announced by the Minister of Interior with respect to human rights violations committed by officials of the Ministry at the detention centre known as Site 4. Prosecution of those responsible is necessary in order to combat the prevailing impunity and will act as a deterrent against further violations.

47. Vibrant and independent non-governmental organizations are critical components of a democracy based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. However, the activities and freedoms of civil society organizations operating in Iraq could be curtailed if a law recently drafted by the Iraq Ministry of Civil Society Affairs is passed by the Council of Representatives. Therefore, I am hopeful that the legislation being considered will ultimately conform to international standards and best practices.

48. On 6 September 2006, 27 individuals, including one woman, were executed in Baghdad for murder, kidnapping and terrorism-related charges. Officially, since the reinstatement of the death penalty in 2004, more than 150 individuals have received death sentences, 51 of whom have already been executed. My Special Representative expressed his concern over these death sentences to the Iraqi

presidency and called for moratorium. I urge the Government of Iraq to abolish capital punishment and implement a moratorium on death sentences.

49. Discussions on the future of the de-Baathification process in Iraq continued during the reporting period. It is important that this process embrace the principle of individual responsibility as opposed to collective punishment. At the same time, a comprehensive general amnesty currently being considered as part of the Prime Minister's National Reconciliation Plan is a possible means to promote peace and reconciliation. Draft legislation has yet to be circulated, although it is expected that amnesty in Iraq will primarily benefit individuals currently in detention, mostly those who have neither been charged nor convicted, as well as individual members of the insurgency, militias and other armed groups who renounce violence and, consistent with international standards, have not been responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide. While recognizing the need for amnesty, I firmly believe this should not prejudice the victims' rights to truth and reparations.

IV. International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq

50. As of 31 October 2006, the total contributions to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Iraq Trust Fund, one of the two funds of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq, equalled $1.11 billion. A total of 104 projects valued at $869 million were approved as at the end of October 2006 for funding under the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund. Continuing the significant progress in implementation, contracts worth cumulatively $664 million (76 per cent of approved funding) have been initiated and $558 million (64 per cent of approved funding) have been disbursed.

51. On 10 November 2006, the Fourth Consolidated Six Monthly report of the Administrative Agent on UNDG Iraq Trust Fund progress was submitted to donors. The report, which covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006 (with an informal update to end of September 2006) highlights UNDG Iraq Trust Fund progress as a whole, focusing on programme implementation in the areas of governance and basic services. The report builds on the three official reports issued to date in May 2005, November 2005 and May 2006. Although overall progress on governance was less than expected, reflecting, inter alia, delays in the establishment of the Constitutional Review Committee, further strong progress was made in delivering basic services. That included 10 quick-impact projects in basic services, namely education, health, water and sanitation, which were discussed at the July 2005 International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq donor meeting, which have virtually been completed. They have led to the rehabilitation of 262 schools, 192 primary health centres, and 160 water and sanitation systems. Thanks to these projects, polio and cholera have been kept under control. Expenditures under the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund rose during the reporting period by $90.5 million, to a total of almost $600 million.

52. The International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq will continue to be a valuable tool under the International Compact with Iraq and will continue to provide rapid response to basic services and needs. The details of the alignment of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq to the Compact are being negotiated between the Government of Iraq, the Chair of the International

Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq Donor Committee, the World Bank and the United Nations.

V. Security and operational issues

A. Assessment of the security situation

53. The level of violence in Iraq remains elevated, with casualty levels among civilians at their highest since March 2006. The violence is characterized by a conflict that is increasingly sectarian in nature, a continuing insurgency, and violence by extremist groups, some affiliated with Al-Qaida in Iraq. Intracommunal violence is also on the rise, with clashes reported between some Sunni tribes and among Shi'a groups in the south of Iraq.

54. Baghdad remains the focus of armed activity and of efforts by the Government of Iraq and the multinational force to reduce the violence. By the end of October, violent incidents in the city had increased 22 per cent over the previous month. That trend was consistent with the spike in violence experienced during the holy month of Ramadan in the previous two years.

55. In areas near Baghdad, the insurgency remains potent, and since September there has been a marked increase in a number of significant attacks against Iraqi security forces, as well as the multinational forces. In particular, the international zone remains a target for armed groups from across the spectrum. The primary means of attack is indirect fire from the surrounding areas. During October there was a direct rocket strike on a concrete car shelter in the UNAMI compound. The incident occurred in the late evening and there were no casualties. Checkpoints leading into the international zone also remain subject to sporadic attacks.

56. During the period under review, the situation in north-western and north-central parts of Iraq, such as the Governorates of Ta'mim, Mosul and Diyala, was increasingly volatile. In the west, Al-Anbar Governorate continues to witness heavy fighting involving tribal, Al-Qaida and armed groups. The situation in southern governorates remained tense. From 19 to 21 October 2006, the predominantly Shiite town of Ammara was witness to violent clashes between rival militias seeking to establish control over the city. Incident rates are rising in the Governorates of Qadissiya, Maysan, Wassit, Karbala and Babil. In northern Iraq, the security situation varies in intensity and character. In the far north, violence is mostly concentrated in Mosul, with Erbil remaining relatively peaceful.

57. Basra has witnessed a high number of incidents since August and appears to be in turmoil. The fragile political balance in the Governorate Council is challenged on the street by a nexus of informal groups associated with smuggling and criminal activities. The Basra Palace compound and other multinational force centres are the primary targets. Indirect fire is a constant threat and a frequent occurrence. United Nations staff presence in Basra continues to be maintained at an absolute minimum, with accommodation in hardened facilities.

58. United Nations international staff in the international zone continue to be exposed to a medium level of risk. Staff numbers are continuously reviewed and monitored to ensure that they are kept at acceptable levels. Nevertheless, the risk to national staff remains very high due to the rampant violence afflicting Baghdad.

They are at risk of abduction, serious physical injury and death, particularly as they enter and exit the international zone.

59. The deteriorating security situation in Iraq has put severe constraints on the ability of the Organization to carry out its activities. UNAMI continues to work to adjust its operating procedures to respond to these changing conditions and to promote effective Mission operations that are compatible with the security environment. Although there appears to be greater Iraqi and international support for a more active United Nations role, should there be a further deterioration of the security situation, the viability of maintaining a significant United Nations presence in Iraq might be called into question. There can be no tolerance for exposing United Nations personnel to unacceptable risk.

B. Facilities, logistics and support

60. Following the relocation of UNAMI from Al-Rasheed Hotel to a new compound in the international zone on 22 August 2006, preparations have begun to construct overhead protection for the two thirds of the compound that lacks such protection. The compound will serve as an interim accommodation facility until the long-term and integrated UNAMI site is completed. This site, allocated for United Nations use by the Government of Iraq, has undergone site clearance and technical surveys, and development plans are complete.

61. In Erbil, staff members are accommodated in the new Area Office. Improvements to the compound continue, in keeping with the surrounding environment. In Basra, the work on the new premises of the United Nations Liaison Detachment has been completed and United Nations staff still in Basra are currently accommodated in these facilities. A UNAMI administrative team recently visited Basra to finalize the improvement of hardened accommodation, should the full complement of the United Nations Liaison Detachment return to Basra.

62. The Government of Japan and the United Nations have finalized arrangements for the provision of a dedicated weekly flight for UNAMI, and a once-weekly flight is now successfully operational. The Government of Denmark has also offered to provide a dedicated aircraft to UNAMI, and a specialized fact-finding team continues to meet with UNAMI to finalize the requirements for its deployment. I remain grateful to the Governments of Japan and Denmark for their air support to the Mission, which greatly enhances the ability of the Mission to conduct its work.

63. In this regard, I am very grateful to a number of Member States for their continued support in providing protection and logistical support to UNAMI. In particular, I would like to thank the Government of Fiji for providing UNAMI with personal security details and guard units, and the Governments of Georgia, the Republic of Korea and Romania for providing "middle-ring" protection. In 2004, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1546 (2004), a trust fund was established to support a distinct entity under the unified command of the multinational force with a dedicated mission to provide security for the United Nations presence in Iraq. Since its establishment, the fund has received over $20 million in contributions from 16 Member States. However, after three years of payments, the funds will likely be exhausted by March 2007. I therefore call upon Member States to continue to support this trust fund with a new financial commitment.

C. Agreements

64. The status of mission agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq was signed on 3 June 2005, but will enter into force only following formal ratification by the Council of Representatives. However, despite several approaches made by the United Nations, confirmation from the Government of Iraq remains pending. The United Nations has been advised by the Office of the Prime Minister that the matter has been presented to the Council of Representatives for action. I urge the Government of Iraq to expedite the ratification of the status of mission agreement and issue the required official confirmation note. Once entered into force, the status of mission agreement will accord to UNAMI the required legal status under customary international law to fulfil its mandated tasks.

65. Negotiations have continued between UNAMI and the multinational force regarding the supplemental arrangements under the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the United States concluded on 8 December 2005 governing UNAMI security. At present, two of three components of the subordinate arrangements are near completion. While I note the constructive spirit with which these discussions have been held, I call for the process to be expedited and for the early finalization of these arrangements, which will form a core aspect of continued security support for the presence of the United Nations in Iraq.

Observations

66. In my last report, I stated that Iraq was at an important crossroads and that the Iraqi people and their leaders faced a fundamental choice between taking the high road to negotiation and compromise or descending further into fratricidal sectarian conflict. Three months onwards, the situation in Iraq has further deteriorated in many parts of the country with a significant rise in sectarian violence, insurgent and terrorist attacks, and criminal activities. The growing militia activities have led to further destabilization. Across many parts of the country, an increasing number of Iraqis have been affected by growing violence and insecurity. High levels of civilian casualties and displacement on a daily basis are breeding an increasing sense of insecurity and deep pessimism among Iraqis. The prospects of all-out civil war and even a regional conflict have become much more real. Therefore, the challenge is not only to contain and defuse the current violence, but also to prevent its escalation.

67. Although the figures on civilian casualties since March 2003 vary between 50,000 and more than 600,000, depending on the sources, the real issue is the predicament of the Iraqi people. The deteriorating security situation has continued to adversely impact on the human rights, humanitarian situations and overall living standards. The large number of casualties is having a much wider social impact than immediate death or injury. Fatal incidents invariably produce widows, orphans and female-headed households who must bear the burden of lost breadwinners and broken families. This is becoming a permanent disabling factor for human development and greatly adds to the burden of reliable access to proper health care, social services, education, employment and economic opportunities, which remain largely absent in Iraq today.

68. While I note the efforts of the Government of Iraq to improve security and promote national reconciliation, it must undertake an urgent review of strategies, policies and measures, with the aim of implementing a consensus-based action plan to halt and reverse current political and security trends in the country, which needs to be supported by a much broader and inclusive regional and international effort. In this effort, the Government faces three overarching challenges.

69. First, it needs to develop a fully inclusive political process that is focused on bringing all disenfranchised and marginalized communities into the political mainstream. While this will require hard political choices, the Government must ensure equitable access to political power, the institutions of the State and its natural resources by all Iraqi communities. This will require, inter alia, an approach to resource-sharing that is guided by the broader national interest rather than the interests of particular constituencies. Only when all Iraqi constituencies have a real stake in the future of the country will Iraq be on a path towards greater stability and prosperity.

70. Secondly, the Government must establish a monopoly over the use of force through the instruments of security and law enforcement within the framework of the rule of law. This will require addressing the terrorist, insurgency, sectarian and criminal violence, and will have to include dealing with the problem of militias inside the communities of Iraq, as well as the removal of militia elements from all ministries and the Iraqi security forces.

71. Thirdly, there is a need to cultivate a regional environment that is supportive of Iraq's transition. The Government has a special responsibility to normalize its relations with its neighbours, which in turn requires the neighbours to work towards fostering greater stability and security in Iraq.

72. To meet these challenges, the Government must now be fully empowered to deliver concrete results on all fronts — security, political, economic and human rights. The limited impact of existing policies has demonstrated that there is an urgent need for new approaches at the national, regional and international levels.

73. At the national level, the constitutional review process that has just begun and is supported by the United Nations offers a real opportunity for all Iraqi communities to reach a broad consensus on the fundamental issues that continue to divide them. I therefore once again urge Iraqi leaders and key international actors to demonstrate their commitment and make this review a top priority. Other important initiatives, such as key pieces of new legislation, including the law on the formation of regions and the hydrocarbon law, should satisfy the legitimate interests of all Iraqi communities, and thereby provide a firm basis for national reconciliation. In addition, there is a particular need to promote confidence-building measures between communities in potential flashpoint areas, such as Kirkuk. The United Nations stands ready to assist in this effort. Increased efforts are also needed to review the de-Baathification process and to pass an amnesty law without prejudice to the victims' rights to truth and reparation.

74. At the regional level, there is an increasing realization that a worsening conflict in Iraq would have implications not only for cross-border security, but that it could also aggravate a range of underlying tensions in neighbouring countries. I have for some time now been urging Iraq's neighbours to contribute in a tangible manner to the stabilization of Iraq, which would also be beneficial to their own

security. I welcome the ongoing dialogue between Iraq and its neighbours through periodic meetings of regional Foreign Ministers and Interior Ministers, in which my Special Representative regularly participates. However, in the light of the deteriorating situation in Iraq and its potentially grave regional implications, it may be necessary to consider more creative ways for fostering regional dialogue and understanding, which could result in concrete confidence-building measures between Iraq and its neighbours. This process could be broadened to include the permanent members of the Security Council. The United Nations is prepared to explore the possibilities of such a process in consultation with all concerned.

75. At the international level, the International Compact with Iraq, supported by the United Nations and the international community, provides an important framework for mobilizing national, regional and international actors in support of Iraq's transition. However, the Compact can only become a genuine partnership if it is based on a consensus on the way forward shared by all the major stakeholders inside Iraq. Its success will ultimately depend on the ability of the Government of Iraq and the international community to deliver on their mutual commitments. Achieving tangible progress during the first six months of its implementation will therefore be critical.

76. There is an urgent need to promote convergence at the national, regional and international levels to stabilize the situation in Iraq. In this regard, as I have publicly stated recently, beyond the measures mentioned above, it may be worthwhile to consider a larger framework for fostering dialogue and understanding at all three levels. Drawing on the positive experiences of the United Nations in other parts of the world, such as the Bonn peace accords for Afghanistan, it may be worthwhile to consider an arrangement that could bring Iraqi political parties together, possibly outside Iraq, with the United Nations playing a facilitating role. This would also require the active engagement of regional countries and the international community. The recent positive experience of the International Compact with Iraq in which national, regional and international actors have been engaged, demonstrates that the political will for such a process can be effectively mobilized.

77. During the 10 years of my tenure as Secretary-General, Iraq has been one of the biggest challenges for the Organization. Certainly one of the darkest moments in my career was the bombing of the United Nations compound on 19 August 2003, in which the United Nations lost 22 friends and colleagues, including the head of the mission, Sergio Vieira de Mello. This tragedy serves as a constant reminder of both the importance of remaining vigilant with respect to staff security, and the need for the United Nations to continue its work in Iraq. Despite the loss of United Nations staff, and bearing in mind the limits of what the United Nations can do under the prevailing circumstances, the Organization has remained steadfast in its support for the people of Iraq who have suffered so much.

78. Based on its mandate under resolution 1546 (2004), the United Nations has been implementing its tasks "as circumstances permit", while continuously assessing the extent to which the Organization is able to implement these tasks in the light of the very challenging security environment and its limited capacity. This assessment has enabled the United Nations to maximize its impact and prioritize its tasks with a focus on its core political, electoral and constitutional activities under paragraph 7 (a) of its mandate under resolution 1546 (2004). Due to the security situation, activities in the areas of reconstruction, development, human rights and

the rule of law under paragraph 7 (b) of its mandate have remained limited and have continued to be carried out mainly from outside Iraq. However, I am pleased that over the past six months, the United Nations has been able to play a lead role in the development of the International Compact, which provides a tangible long-term framework for the reconstruction and development of the country.

79. I would like to reiterate my appreciation to Member States, from both within and outside the multinational force, that have supported the United Nations in Iraq by providing military advisers and guard forces, as well as movement and aviation support. Despite efforts to increase our own security and logistical support, the United Nations will remain dependent on the support of the multinational force for the foreseeable future, owing to the complex security situation. In addition, if there is a further deterioration of the security situation, maintaining a United Nations presence in Iraq might be called into question.

80. I also wish to take this opportunity to thank my Special Representative for Iraq, Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, for his outstanding leadership and the Mission's national and international staff, as well as the personnel of United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, for their dedicated work in fulfilling their mandated tasks under extremely difficult conditions.

United Nations S/2006/946

Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country

I. Introduction

1. The present report is being submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1233, by which the Council requested me to keep it informed, through the submission of reports, on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS). Additionally, in paragraph 11 of its resolution 1580 (2004), the Council requested that I submit a written report to it every three months on the aforementioned subject.

2. The present report focuses particularly on recent developments within the prevailing political and economic situation in the country since my last report, dated 29 September 2006 (S/2006/783).

II. Political developments

3. During the period under review, the political climate has been marked by the ongoing national reconciliation process; the difficult reintegration of the dissidents of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC); the return of former President Koumba Yalá, on 28 October 2006, to contest the elections for the leadership of the Party for Social Renewal (PRS); and growing challenges to the current Government headed by Prime Minister Aristides Gomes.

4. Mr. Yalá, who had been away from the country for a year, announced that he had returned to lead the PRS to victory in the 2008 legislative elections. He subsequently won the contest for leadership at the PRS national congress, which was held from 8 to 12 November, securing almost 67 per cent of votes cast. Though Mr. Yalá had initially supported the establishment of the present Government, he recently declared as illegitimate the Forum para a Convergência do Desenvolvimento and the coalition of parties, including the PRS, that supports the current Government in the National Popular Assembly, as well as the Government itself. His actions have heightened political tensions and raised concerns that the Government may be forced to dissolve.

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5. While Mr. Yalá has called for holding legislative elections before 2008 as scheduled, the leader of the biggest party in parliament, PAIGC, along with former Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Junior and the party's candidate in the 2005 presidential poll, Malam Bacai Sanha, have said that early elections are not necessary. They have instead called for the current Government to be replaced by a government of national unity. The main opposition parties accuse the Government of incompetence and corruption. For his part, Prime Minister Aristides Gomes has warned that, as political stability constitutes a precondition for the disbursement of pledges made at the donor round table in Geneva on 7 and 8 November, if the current political climate continues, the future of pledged donations is at stake. In view of the chorus of criticisms, President Vieira has initiated consultations with the various political actors in order to help stabilize the political situation in the country.

6. Mr. Yalá has stated that the African Union (AU) had asked him to support President Vieira in the second round of the 2005 presidential elections. That statement led the losing PAIGC candidate, Malam Bacai Sanha, to ask the AU to clarify its position. Some of Mr. Sanha's supporters accused the AU of interference in the internal affairs of the country and questioned the legitimacy of President Vieira's victory in 2005.

7. Meanwhile, efforts have continued to reunify and stabilize PAIGC, which suffered major internal divisions after several of its key members pledged support for Mr. Vieira over their own party's candidate in the 2005 presidential election. In October, seven leading dissidents were reintegrated into the party's decision-making organ, the Political Bureau. The process of intra-party reconciliation, however, is far from settled as several other dissidents have continued to accuse the party leadership of blocking progress.

8. The Estados Gerais dialogue initiative continues to make headway despite resource constraints. On 29 September, the participants in the dialogue held their first consultation with some 60 representatives of the security forces, including the Chief of General Staff, General Tagme Na Waie. General Tagme reiterated his support for the initiative and announced that the National Commission on the Reconciliation of the Armed Forces, set up in 2005 to promote reconciliation and reintegration among the military, would be part of a broader national reconciliation process under the dialogue initiative. The Gorée Institute in Dakar and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have provided financial support, while UNOGBIS is focused on facilitating and encouraging the national reconciliation and dialogue process.

9. The Office, in partnership with the Netherlands Development Organization, held two workshops on leadership skills: the first in October for departmental heads of the National Popular Assembly, and the second in November for leaders of parliamentary special commissions. Training in dispute resolution and collaborative decision-making skills [illegible] part of a broader capacity-building project for parliament submitted to the United Nations Democracy Fund. The project, which is to be coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented by UNOGBIS, the Netherlands Development Organization and the National Democratic Institute, will also include technical assistance to improve parliamentary oversight capacity and research issues affecting women and children, such as gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, the project will provide support for women parliamentarians working on cross-border peace issues and

women's national dialogue initiatives. The Fund is also considering a project presented by the International Peacebuilding Alliance (Interpeace), in partnership with the National Institute for Studies and Research (INEP) of Guinea-Bissau, to support inclusive national dialogue and provide policy support to address the deep-seated political and governance challenges confronting the country.

III. Economic and social aspects

10. The economic situation in the country remains precarious and has compromised the Government's ability to pay civil servants' salaries and to deliver basic services. The Government currently faces several months of salary arrears. Social tensions remain high, as illustrated by recent labour strikes in the education and health sectors.

11. The gravity of the economic situation was brought to the attention of the international and regional partners of Guinea-Bissau by the Prime Minister at the donor round-table, which took place from 7-8 November in Geneva under the theme "Security and Development". The donors commended the authorities of Guinea-Bissau for the progress made thus far in undertaking economic reforms and for finalizing the country's poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and the security sector reform plan. While the result represented an encouraging start, the pledges of $262.51 million fell short of the overall goal of $538 million. Therefore, the country needs urgent short-term support to close the budget gap for 2006/2007 and to implement the PRSP and the security sector reform plan. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) considers the closing of the budget gap a vital component in creating an environment conducive to putting in place a programme for emergency post-conflict assistance, which international partners have noted would bring in needed additional support for the country. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) plans to dispatch a mission to Bissau in the second half of January 2007 to assess the situation.

12. Despite efforts to improve revenue performance and contain expenditure, government revenue has fallen below target. The shortfall is largely a result the lower than expected fees from fishing licences and taxes on cashew exports. The revenue from fishing licences has been affected by delays in negotiating a new fishing agreement with the European Union. However, amidst the shortfall, the increase in non-tax revenue from penalties for illegal fishing is encouraging. The increase in the producer price of cashew nuts from 250 CFA francs to 350 CFA francs, combined with a fall in world prices, significantly reduced cashew exports. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), it is likely that only 60 per cent of the crop has been exported. Following the IMF mission, from 12-25 October, the Government agreed not to intervene in cashew marketing arrangements but to focus instead on providing incentives to traders to clear remaining cashew stocks still held in rural areas by reducing the reference price used for calculating cashew export taxes.

13. Rural livelihoods were adversely affected by the poor management of the cashew season and loss of arable land owing to flooding. However, the food security situation in the southern regions of Quinara and Tombali is improving. The World Food Programme (WFP), FAO and the Government have supported food-for-work schemes to rehabilitate rice fields. The World Food Programme distributed 800 tons

of food relief to over 67,000 people. The food security situation will continue to be closely monitored in 2007, as production levels might not be sufficient to compensate for the loss of rice cultivation in 2005 and reduced income from cashew sales.

14. The start of the school year in State schools, which was set for 3 October, was delayed until 20 November owing to continuing disagreements between the Ministry of National Education and Higher Education and teachers over contracts, salary arrears and subsidies. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed a special programme to reintegrate children and teachers in schools affected by the military conflict in the north of Guinea-Bissau earlier in 2006. On 15 November, UNICEF, the World Health Organization and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) launched a joint effort with the Ministry of Health to organize a country-wide distribution of treated mosquito nets targeting 187,000 children under the age of five. The campaign will also provide children with vitamin A supplements and treatment for intestinal worms. Guinea-Bissau will receive $3.4 million over three years from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In October, UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Ministry of Health launched a paediatric anti-retroviral programme for 1,500 children affected by HIV/AIDS. The five-year national strategic plan for HIV/AIDS control is being prepared for approval in early December.

IV. Military and security aspects

15. A technical group from the Security Sector Development Advisory Team of the United Kingdom visited Guinea-Bissau from 24 September to 5 October to help the Government finalize its strategy paper on security sector reform. That document and a triennial investment plan for $184 million were approved by the Council of Ministers on 30 October. Government efforts also benefited from advice from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. According to the Ministry of Defence, the security sector reform plan envisages the reduction of the armed forces from 9,650 to 3,440. It also envisages streamlining law enforcement bodies and the creation of a national gendarmerie. UNOGBIS will assist the authorities in carrying out a systematic national information campaign on the modalities of the Security Sector Reform plan.

16. The first meeting of the newly formed national commission to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons was held on 26 October and brought together representatives from various government institutions and civil society. UNOGBIS will be assisting the national commission by providing advisory services on a workplan and on legislation.

17. The civilian police and human rights units of UNOGBIS trained 33 police officers in the southern regions of Quinara and Tombali in October on the code of conduct for law enforcement officers and the use of force and firearms. The police cannot confirm the increasing media reports of crime owing to the lack of records. On 24 September, 674 kg of cocaine and stockpiles of weapons and communications equipment were seized, elevating concerns that the involvement of organized crime in the country is increasing.

18. The National Mine Action Coordination Centre, supported by UNDP, continued emergency mine clearance operations in the former conflict area of São Domingos in the north of the country. The international NGO, Handicap International, was deployed with financial support from UNDP the Mine Action Service and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. During September, 10 anti-personnel and 152 items of unexploded ordnance were destroyed. Approximately 7,000 square metres of secondary roads between affected villages were cleared and verified as mine-free. The national NGO, Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), in partnership with the international NGO, Cleared Ground Demining, continued with the removal of explosive remnants of war from the city of Bissau. About 4,848 munitions were cleared.

V. Human rights aspects

19. During the reporting period, UNOGBIS maintained contacts with the authorities regarding the 12 people detained without charge since March 2006 in connection with the fighting on the northern border, and requested access to them. The Office is also continuing to work with the Ministry of Justice to legalize the national institution for human rights, which will play a crucial role in promoting and protecting human rights principles.

20. The Office has continued its advocacy role, through the parliamentary commission, on constitutional affairs, human rights and administration for the ratification of core human rights treaties. In September, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, with technical assistance from UNICEF, set up an office to assist women and children who are victims of domestic violence.

21. During the reporting period, UNOGBIS produced radio programmes on dialogue and reconciliation, human rights, security sector reform and the control and elimination of small arms and light weapons. Two courses were held for print and radio journalists. Training sessions in November focused on reinforcing journalistic skills and the role of the media in development and peace. The second course was designed specifically for women journalists, and focused on journalistic skills and on gender, media, development and dialogue issues.

VI. Observations and recommendations

22. I wish to commend the Government of Guinea-Bissau for the successful organization of the donor round-table in Geneva in November. The conference, by highlighting the theme "Security and Development", confirmed the Government's recognition of the linkage between security, stability and development. The holding of the long-awaited round table, following several postponements, is a critical step forward as the Government of Guinea-Bissau strives to restore normalcy in the country. I commend and express deep appreciation to the Member States and the various organizations that participated and pledged support for Guinea-Bissau during the conference.

23. I strongly urge the political actors in Guinea-Bissau to put national interests above other considerations and to pursue negotiated solutions to their differences so as not to jeopardize political stability in the country or compromise the common

objective to promote development. The country can ill afford disruptions at a time when its partners are considering government efforts for urgent budgetary support and the International Monetary Fund is planning a mission in January 2007 to discuss emergency assistance. I wish to reiterate the position that, without political stability, development cannot advance and cooperation with international partners, including investors, cannot be guaranteed.

24. I commend the decision of the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund to support access by Guinea-Bissau to emergency post-conflict assistance. However, the country needs further support to make that assistance a reality, and I renew my appeal to members of the international community to support the country generously, especially to help close its budgetary gap for 2006/2007. Equally, I call on the Government to pursue vigorously good governance and the fight against corruption.

25. UNOGBIS and the Security Sector Development Advisory Team of the United Kingdom played a critical advisory role in supporting the Government in drafting its national security sector reform strategy. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom for its invaluable contribution to the Guinea-Bissau security sector review process. I encourage the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to continue to keep public administration and security sector reform high on the country's agenda, and renew my call to all stakeholders, both internal and external, to do their utmost to ensure the successful implementation of these important reforms.

26. I am also pleased to note the increasing coordination between the United Nations system and the international and regional partners in Guinea-Bissau through the International Partners Group.

27. As indicated in my previous report of 29 September 2006 (S/2006/783), I have recommended that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended until 31 December 2007, to enable the Office to continue providing assistance to Guinea-Bissau to consolidate peace and stability. The country's goal to achieve sustainable progress depends, above all, on the creation of a climate of confidence, both within and outside its territory, and on its commitment to democratic governance. I should like to conclude by commending the staff of the Office, under the leadership of my representative, Shola Omoregie, as well as the entire United Nations country team for the important work they continue to carry out in Guinea-Bissau to contribute to the realization of peace and progress in that country.

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13, 32 and 40

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 5 December 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith identical letters dated 5 December 2006 addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning the deteriorating health of the Syrian detainee from the occupied Golan, Seittan Nemer Al-Walee, and the situation of other Syrian detainees, also from the occupied Golan, in the prisons of the occupier, Israel.

It would be greatly appreciated if the annex to the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under relevant agenda items relating to the situation in the Middle East, the occupied Syrian Golan and human rights, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 5 December 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Israel persists in its violation of all international laws and norms and continues the practice of arbitrary detention. It also practices the torture of prisoners and detainees in its jails in utter disregard of international law, international humanitarian law and the four Geneva conventions of 1949, especially the Third Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Fourth Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

Israel, having caused the death last year in prison of the martyr Hayil Abu Zayd — a resident of the occupied Syrian Golan — through deliberate medical neglect during 20 years of detention in abominable conditions, is now doing the same to another resident of the occupied Syrian Golan, Seittan Nemer Al-Walee, who has been imprisoned in Israeli jails since 1985. He is serving a prison term of 27 years for refusing to accept the occupation and an Israeli identity card; such action is condoned by all international laws and norms. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has received an urgent complaint from the family of the prisoner Seittan Nemer Al-Walee in which the family states that the Israeli authorities have transferred him from his prison to hospital in view of the critical state of his health. His family has no information as to what has become of him and fears that he will meet with the same fate as the martyr Hayil Abu Zayd.

This inhumane and savage practice, which utilizes systematic torture in order to repress freedoms and to terrorize those who reject the occupation and stand up to it in defence of their land, people and lives, requires the international community to intervene and stand up to the organized State terrorism practised by Israel, which is a blatant violation of international law that disregards international will and legitimacy and the right of peoples to self-determination.

Assiduous efforts on the part of the Secretary-General with the parties involved are urgently required to end the oppression to which Seittan Nemer Al-Walee and other Syrian prisoners from the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected, especially since some of them have been imprisoned for more than 20 years in inhumane and degrading conditions. Similarly, Israeli criminality constitutes a defiance of the wishes of the Security Council and of the international community as well as a violation of international law and international humanitarian law, and to follow up on such matters is one of the Council's essential duties.

These inhumane Israeli practices also contravene the provisions of Security Council resolution 497, which declared that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without legal basis. The Council also demanded that Israel should rescind forthwith its decision. Those practices also contravene all the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. The most recent of those resolutions was 61/27, in which the General Assembly stressed that Israel must comply with its obligations pursuant to the Hague Convention IV of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. The resolution also stressed that

the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Those practices also contravene the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council at its most recent session, which called on Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and from its repressive measures against them, as well as all other practices which affect the human rights of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan. That same resolution also called on all member States not to recognize any of the above-mentioned legislative or administrative measures and actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2006/948

Security Council

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Twenty-third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), in which the Council requested me to report every four months on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains and every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq.

2. In a letter dated 28 June 2006 (S/2006/468), I requested the Security Council to reduce the frequency of reports on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains from every four months to every six months. On 30 June 2006 (S/2006/469), the President of the Security Council informed me that the members of the Security Council had taken note of the intention expressed in my letter.

3. My twenty-second report (S/2006/428) was submitted in June 2006. In accordance with the new schedule there was no report in August 2006. The present report covers both issues — the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains and the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq.

II. Background

4. The League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Gulf Cooperation Council continued to address issues pertaining to the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains as well as the return of Kuwaiti property. The Council of the League of Arab States (LAS), meeting in Cairo on 6 September 2006, condemned the grave violations of human rights that occurred during the occupation of the State of Kuwait and the concealment of the facts relating to prisoners and missing persons of Kuwaiti and other nationalities, the bodies of a number of whom were found in mass graves. The Council of the League of Arab States expressed its deepest sympathy to the families of victims whose remains had been identified and its distress at the ordeal of the families of those whose fate was unknown. It demanded that every effort be made to discover the fate of all missing persons and prisoners of Kuwaiti and other nationalities.

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5. The Final Communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 25 September 2006, strongly condemned the killing of Kuwaiti and Iranian prisoners of war and third-country nationals by the former Iraqi regime. It also condemned the concealment of those crimes for over a decade by the former Iraqi regime, which is considered a violation of international humanitarian law. It called for the perpetrators of those crimes against humanity to be brought to trial.

6. The one hundredth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 5 September 2006, urged the United Nations to continue its efforts in resolving outstanding issues, such as the return of Kuwaiti property and Kuwaiti national archives, as well as in determining the fate of Kuwaiti prisoners and prisoners of other nationalities.

III. Recent activities with regard to the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains

7. In a letter dated 20 June 2006, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations advised the High-level Coordinator, Yuli Vorontsov, that the total number of identified persons had reached 230. This correspondence was the first since May 2005 to indicate that new cases had been closed. The names of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals whose remains have been identified are listed in the annex to the present report, where it is noted that some remains were those of citizens of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

8. It should be recalled that the recent identifications were based on the skeleton material brought to Kuwait in 2004. Approximately 325 sets of human remains have already been brought to Kuwait, of which 230 have been identified. As mentioned in the previous reports, Kuwait has encountered technical difficulties in the identification process. The three latest positive identifications were made possible with the technical support of a number of countries whose help Kuwait requested at the end of 2005 (see S/2005/769). If DNA and other types of analysis produce insufficient results, the human remains will have to be returned to Iraq.

9. From 13 to 15 November 2006, the High-level Coordinator visited Geneva, where he held discussions with members of the Tripartite Commission on the margins of their regular meetings. The 52nd meeting of the Technical Subcommittee took place on 13 November, followed by the 29th meeting of the Tripartite Commission on 15 November. Chaired by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), both sessions were attended by representatives of France, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

10. Owing to the prevailing security situation in Iraq, the Kuwaiti technical teams were not able in 2006 to conduct significant assessment work, have access to known mass graves nor ascertain the location of new graves where Kuwaiti and third-country nationals might be buried. Mr. Vorontsov was told in Geneva that in order to create conditions for the resumption of the operations, a plan of action was developed upon a proposal from Kuwait and in cooperation with ICRC. The plan aims at identifying a means of resuming and facilitating field operations.

11. The plan was adopted by the Tripartite Commission. When it comes to locating new sites and assessing and exhuming known sites, it distributes responsibilities among the members of the Technical Subcommittee with regard to obtaining access permits according to the relevant Iraqi legislation, organizing adequate protection of the field missions and providing the technical teams. The members of the Tripartite Commission undertook to provide available satellite imagery of new and known sites.

12. The High-level Coordinator noted productive cooperation between Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with regard to the search for the burial sites of the persons unaccounted for by Iraq after the 1991 Gulf war. Nine human remains were repatriated recently to Iraq from Kuwait. In April-May 2006, Saudi Arabia facilitated a visit of a joint Iraq-International Committee of the Red Cross delegation to localize and identify burial sites of Iraqi missing persons on its territory.

13. In Geneva, Mr. Vorontsov met with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission. As indicated in paragraph 8 of my report of 11 April 2005 (S/2005/233), the Governing Council of the Commission had approved a total of $161 million as compensation to family members of 602 former detainees in Iraq determined to be deceased. The Executive Secretary of the Commission informed the High-level Coordinator that the Commission had transferred the awards to the Government of Kuwait and that the Government of Kuwait had confirmed distribution to the respective claimants.

14. An American serviceman, Captain Michael Scott Speicher, remains missing in Iraq. Efforts to resolve his case have continued.

IV. Recent activities with regard to the return of Kuwaiti property

15. The High-level Coordinator has no information with regard to the whereabouts of the Kuwaiti national archives and related documents. Kuwait considers their return essential.

16. With regard to the return of the Kuwaiti spare parts found in Tunisia, it should be recalled that in May 2006 when the handover of property from Iraq to Kuwait occurred in Tunis, three items, namely a nose cowl, a tail cone and an aft (rear) exhaust sleeve, were transferred to Kuwait conditionally (see S/2006/428, annex). Kuwait and the Kuwait Airways Corporation (KAC) undertook to return them to the Iraq and the Iraqi Airways Company (IAC) if it was found before 15 July 2006 that these items belonged to IAC. Subsequently, in letters addressed to Mr. Vorontsov dated 20 July 2006 and 10 November 2006, the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations acknowledged that the aforementioned items belonged to KAC. In a letter dated 21 November 2006, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations indicated that the items were already in possession of KAC. The exchange of these communications signifies that all issues pertaining to the transfer of property from Iraq to Kuwait which took place in Tunisia have by now been resolved.

17. In Geneva, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission informed the High-level Coordinator that the secretariat of the

Commission had conducted an internal review to ascertain whether the Kuwaiti parts and accessories listed in the annex to my report of 21 June 2006 (S/2006/428) were the subject of an award of compensation. Both KAC and its insurers had submitted claims to the Commission for compensation for losses in respect of KAC engines and spare parts arising from Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Since KAC had received compensation from its insurers for those losses, the Commission made no award of compensation to KAC. An award of compensation was made to Kuwait Airways Corporation insurers, based on a valuation of the engines and spare parts as of the date of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, undertaken by the E4 Panel of Commissioners.

18. As a result of its review, the secretariat of the Commission confirmed that the aircraft engine listed in the aforementioned annex was not the subject of an award of compensation. The secretariat also determined that 54 out of the 79 spare parts set out in the report (S/2006/428) matched the type of parts by name and part number for which an award of compensation was made. However, the secretariat was unable to determine whether the 54 spare parts were the subject of an award of compensation because a comparison of serial numbers was not possible based on the information provided by KAC and its insurers.

19. It should be noted that in his letter of 21 November 2006, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait requested the High-level Coordinator to advise him on ways to move forward with regard to the return of KAC spare parts that are still in Iraq's possession. According to the Permanent Representative of Kuwait, the spare parts are kept on board six aircraft belonging to IAC stationed at Queen Alia International Airport in Amman, Jordan.

V. Observations

20. I have taken note of the identification of the remains of the three Kuwaiti missing persons. Three more people are finally resting in peace, bringing consolation to their families. Given that the fate of 370 Kuwaiti and third-country nationals is unknown, this reflects disappointingly slow progress. The relatives of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals who are still unaccounted for continue to experience the anguish of uncertainty. I acknowledge that the serious security challenges in Iraq have impeded searches for graves and exhumation of the known sites where Kuwaiti and other nationals are thought to be buried.

21. In that connection, I am gratified to learn that the members of the Tripartite Commission, the principal coordination and policymaking mechanism for dealing with the issue of persons unaccounted for since the 1991 Gulf war, have decided on ways and means to reinvigorate and accelerate the field operations in Iraq, especially under the present circumstances there.

22. The collective efforts of Kuwait, Iraq and other members of the Tripartite Commission to proceed with ascertaining the fate of the Kuwaiti and third-country nationals deserve respect. They demonstrate commendable commitment to resolving this strictly humanitarian matter. I hope that these constructive arrangements will help to bring the issue of the Kuwaiti prisoners of war and third-country nationals to a satisfactory close.

23. It is sad that there has been no movement forward with regard to finding and returning the Kuwaiti national archives. Again, I call upon Governments and individuals who may know what happened to those documents or who may possess information on their whereabouts to clarify the fate of the archives.

24. The High-level Coordinator is prepared to continue his efforts in accordance to the mandate outlined by paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) and in close cooperation with Kuwait, Iraq and the Tripartite Commission.

Annex

Names of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals whose remains have been identified

1. Saad Meshal Aswad Salamah Al-Enezi
2. Ahmed Abdullah Abdulrasul Al-Ghallaf
3. Saleh Ali Said Al-Hayani
4. Enam Said Ahmad Said Ismail Al-Edan
5. Abdullatif Hussein Al-Waheb
6. Naser Hussein Omaran Al-Enezi
7. Mahmoud Sayed Reda Sayed Hasan
8. Faihan Mohammad Laili Al-Mutairi
9. Nasser Sherif Fahed Al-Khaldi
10. Daad Omar Al-Hariri (Lebanese)
11. Jassem Hamid Abdallah Al-Samak
12. Safah Ibjad Aloush Al-Mutairi
13. Lafi Faihan Mohammad Laili Al-Mutairi
14. Abdul Rahman Saad Marzook Al-Otaibi
15. Mohammed Gazai Saad Ali Al-Mutairi
16. Farhan Harbi Saket Al-Dhafiri
17. Obaid Falah Husaini Al-Mutairi
18. Hamad Mohammad Ghuneim Al-Ajami
19. Taleb Amin Jassem Saleh
20. Fahed Sulayman Aswad Al-Enezi
21. Fahed Akil Rakan Al-Zufayri (Saudi)
22. Misfir Mhana Misfir Al-Sharifa Al-Hayani
23. Nasser Ayed Duhayran Al-Oteibi
24. Mohammad Nasser Sharid Al-Ajami
25. Assal Turki Kusayman Al-Ajami
26. Abdallah Sulayman Abdallah Al-Amir
27. Abdulaziz Yussef Abdulaziz Alyamani
28. Amer Deydan Ali Al-Ajami
29. Sobhi Khalil Nousouhi Haydar (Lebanese)
30. Raja Hamud Saleh Al-Sahli

31. Khaled Saleh Al-Tuwaygeri
32. Adel Fahed Hamad Al-Hamad
33. Fahed Khalifa Jadlan Al-Mutayri
34. Salem Obeid Abdallah Al-Mutayri
35. Shojah Madi Omar Al-Ajami
36. Habib Saleh Al-Zaqah
37. Ali Abdallah Ali Al-Duwaysan
38. Maayuf Jaber Sahud Al-Harbi
39. Yaccoub Yussef Bader Al-Ustaz
40. Mansour Tulayhan Samar Al-Mutayri
41. Hamad Humaydi Ghazi Al-Otaibi
42. Mohsen Mohammad Mohsen Al-Ajami
43. Rajeh Zeyab Bedah Nahar Al-Mutayri
44. Mansour Faleh Nasser Al-Thaqeb
45. Ahmad Mahmoud Al-Hattab (Egyptian)
46. Jaber Helal Shedid Al-Shemary
47. Falah Jaser Saad Guniman Al-Mutayri
48. Jatly Mohammad Mejaed Al-Mutayri
49. Husain Salem Faza Al-Shamry
50. Khalifa Trak Suliman Al-Shamry
51. Adel Faleh Satam Al-Fadly
52. Adnan Mohamad Bahbahani
53. Tareq Falah Alaeban Al-Shamry
54. Hamoud Nafel Saeid Al-Harshany
55. Nabil Ali Ramadan Bushehry
56. Mutlaq Ali Salman Al-Adwani
57. Waleed Saad Mubarak Al-Asaf
58. Abdulah Fares Ayed Al-Shamry
59. Bader Nahar Mefrij Al-Mutayri
60. Matar Saket Mater Al-Mayai Al-Anezi
61. Waleed Ayoub Ismail Bander
62. Helal Saleh Malis Al-Mutayri
63. Abdulaziz Abdullalif Abdulaziz Al-Kharaz
64. Mubarak Saleh Herzan Malis Al-Mutayri

65. Hamoud Ebrahim Harfan Al-Sahly
66. Saad Murshid Jasir Al-Barazi
67. Raeid Abdulla Khalil Burashid
68. Saleh Hamoud Mansour Hamoud
69. Abdulmehdi Mehdi Ali Tahir
70. Hussam Mohammad Abdulmohsen Al-Oseimi
71. Abdalla Al-Oweyhan
72. Hussein Mohammad Jomah
73. Hassan Abdulmohsen Al-Ali
74. Mohammad Makboul Al-Otaibi
75. Ali Hassan Awad Al-Azmi
76. Hamoud Nassir Baanoun El-Enezi
77. Khalaf Akil Ali Al-Dhafiri
78. Saad Bashir Mubarak Al-Rashidi
79. Mohammad Rashid Nabi Al-Duwaila
80. Nawaf Abdulla Farraj Al-Mutairi
81. Saleh Mathal Jasser Al-Mutairi
82. Mohammad Ahmad Shaher Al-Sharifi
83. Abdulla Deydan Kazar Al-Dhafiri
84. Maged Jaber Fyhan El-Enezi
85. Tarek Mohammad El-Qahtany
86. Meshal Jazza El-Enezi
87. Fawzy Ali Ebrahim Al-Mulla
88. Saleh Naser Al-Khenah
89. Esam Yaccoub Saadallah
90. Meshal Yussef Ali Reda
91. Hany Ahmed Al-Musilikh
92. Ahmed Ali Al-Kandary (Iranian)
93. Abdulaziz Ali Mohammad Al-Khanini
94. Fauzi Ebrahim Abdullatif Al-Abed Al-Jalil
95. Mohammad Naeif Muthri Al-Shamry
96. Jamal Mubarak Muwanas Al-Muwanas
97. Salah Jassem Mandani Qassem Ghullam
98. Abdullah Shafi Hafiz Al-Shagban Al-Ajami

99. Qadir Abdulrahman Jassem Mustafa
100. Ismail Ebrahim Mohammad A. Al-Kandary
101. Yacoub Hussein Ali Akbar
102. Mohammad Ali Saleh Al-Zaqah
103. Ahmad Abdulla Mustafa Hadi
104. Waleed Feiruz Yaqout Al-Manea
105. Mohammad Ahmad Mohammad Al-Rashed
106. Saoud Abdulaziz Furaih Al-Kouh
107. Khaled Abdulaziz Furaih Al-Kouh
108. Ali Mohammad Ali Salem
109. Adnan Feiruz Yacout Al-Manea
110. Fahed Ali Kamikh Al-Dehani
111. Hani Feiruz Yacout Al-Manea
112. Mohammad Mutlaq Rumeih Al-Bathali
113. Hamad Muajeb Saad Al-Ajmi
114. Mutlaq Abdallah Mutlaq Al-Hajr Al-Mutairi
115. Zakaria Abdulqader Mohammad Al-Qaderi
116. Ahmad Saleh Aboud Al-Enezi
117. Ajmi Awajah Rashid Al-Rashidi
118. Shaker Abdallah Mohammad Al-Jedi
119. Nabil Mohammad Hassan Al-Sharaf
120. Hamoud Marzook Thamer Al-Fadly
121. Khaled Hussein Aoun Al-Atiyah
122. Maysam Rawdan Adnan Jodah Al-Shamry
123. Mohammad Hamoud Ayed Al-Aqail
124. Mohammad Jassem Khalf Al-Thanian
125. Mohammad Mrzook Mohammad Al-Mrzook
126. Mutlaq Abdul Rahman Mutlaq Al-Khalidi
127. Housain Mohammad Hosain Adab
128. Talal Hadi Al-Otaibi
129. Khaled Nasser Fahd Al-Ajami
130. Abdul Razzaq Abdullah Mubarak Al-Fawzan
131. Ali Husain Naserallah Boshahryary (Iranian)
132. Saoud Manea Mohammad Tahous

133. Khaled Ahmed Mohammad Al-Rashed
134. Hamoud Muhareb Ali Al-Shamry
135. Abdullah Fahm Moatesh Al-Mutairi
136. Srour Falah Srour Al-Rashaidi
137. Abdallah Wali Hizam Al-Shamry (non-Kuwaiti)
138. Nasser Fahed Mohammad Al-Ajami
139. Fahed Wali Hizam Al-Shamry (non-Kuwaiti)
140. Mohammad Faleh Abboud Al-Enezi
141. Faisal Ghali Ashwi Al-Dhafiri
142. Nasser Ali Nasser Al-Ajami
143. Nawaf Hamad Hussein Al-Ajami
144. Khaled Nasser Khaled Al-Subaii
145. Alnouri Khalaf Kuwayan Al-Dhafiri (Saudi)
146. Mansour Awad Mansour Al-Ajami
147. Fahed Alhailam Musmar Al-Dhafiri
148. Jamal Abbas Ghaloum Hussein
149. Abdulkarim Ali Khaled Mohammad
150. Mousa Ebrahim Suleiman Al-Khalifi
151. Abdulaziz Ebrahim S. Al-Badyawi (Saudi)
152. Abdulrazaq Dakhil Abdulrazaq Al-Tawalah
153. Hamad Mubarak Salem Al-Hajri
154. Khaled Ahmad Mubarak Al-Sharhan
155. Mohammad Serhan Aswad El-Enezi
156. Fahed Bashir Mubarak Al-Rashidi
157. Ahmad Abdulla Ahmad Al-Kandari
158. Dhafir Abdulhadi Dhafir Al-Rashidi
159. Hamdan Hamoud Ghazi Al-Otaibi
160. Mansour Faleh Nasser Al-Ajmi
161. Salah Ali Murshid Al-Rashidi
162. Meshal Obeid Hamdan Al-Otaibi
163. Hamoud Mohwis Saoud Al-Saidi
164. Mohammad Nasser Hazzah Al-Otaibi
165. Abdullah Salem Salem Gheith
166. Fahed Mohammad Abdulla Al-Khalidi

167. Faisal Zaid Sulaiman Al-Ajeel
168. Husam Ahmad Mohammad Al-Sayafi
169. Salah Abdulla Abdulrahman Al-Majid
170. Mohammad Ali Abdulla Burhameh
171. Nasser Mudaf Ahmad Khalfan
172. Safi Maatouk Aman Al-Felaij
173. Khaled Nouri Sulaiman Al-Qanai
174. Imad Yussef Saad Al-Rashid
175. Ahmad Hussein Bakr Al-Asfour
176. Ahmad Abdulrahman Abdulmohsen Al-Rifai
177. Khaled Ahmad Issa Matar
178. Ali Abdullatif Abdallah Al-Asfour
179. Imad Abdulwahab Hussein Al-Roumi
180. Sami Khalifa Ebrahim Al-Rashed
181. Esam Abdulwahab Hussein Al-Roumi
182. Salah Khalifa Abdalla Al-Derbas
183. Faisal Ahmad Hussein Al-Qattan
184. Jamal Abdul Hamid Essa Al-Attar
185. Mustafa Abdul Hamid Matar Al-Shatti
186. Shaheen Ahmad Majid Al-Shaheen
187. Fahed Ahmad Majid Al-Shaheen
188. Khaled Marzooq Zaid Al-Mutayri
189. Meshal Ahmad Thenian Al-Musailem
190. Ali Zaal Awad Al-Zufayri (Saudi)
191. Abdallah Rahed Ahmad Al-Yacoub
192. Mohammad Naeif Abdallah Al-Enezi
193. Bader Abdallah Ahmad Al-Sharqawi
194. Mahmoud Naeif Abdallah Al-Enezi
195. Khaled Abdullatif Abdallah Al-Mari
196. Mohammad Yousef Said Albaloushi (Omani)
197. Hussein Abdel Amir Ali Mohammad (Iranian)
198. Fahed Ahmad Abdulmohsen Al-Abdulkarim
199. Rashed Zayed Mutlaq Al-Duwailah
200. Adel Ahmad Abdulaziz Al-Raqim

201. Rashid Mazeid Said Al-Mutairi
202. Abdulla Abdullatif Abdulla Al-Asfour
203. Waleed Hamad Al-Fahed Al-Hamad
204. Mohammad Abed Ridha Abbas Ghaloum
205. Samir Jasem Mahmoud Al-Saffar
206. Aref Ebrahim Youssef Al-Dhowaihi (Saudi)
207. Najim Taleq Saoud Al-Muweizri
208. Nasser Hazaa Zaid Alwaalan Al-Mutairi
209. Nasser Sulaiman Farah Al-Shamry
210. Hassan AbdulAziz Qumir Abdullah
211. Khaled Jassem Hamd Al-Derbas Al-Zaabi
212. Shehab Ahmed Shaker Ali
213. Mousa AbdulRidha Abbas Ghaloum
214. Madi Hameed Obaid Al-Mutairi
215. Zaid Saadi Zaid Al-Shamry
216. Hassan Guloum Hassan Sakkin
217. Hussein Abdullah Ahmed Al-Ghallaf
218. Salah Ali Saad Al-Khouder
219. Salah Abdullatif Farhan Al-Doukhi
220. Sayed Mohammad Sayed Ali Musalam
221. Abdul Amir Hussein Ahmad Al-Qattan
222. Adnan Safar Maarafi Maarafi
223. Mohammad Sayed Ali Hamza
224. Muwanas Mubarak Muwanas Al-Muwanas
225. Adel Ebrahim Mohammad Al-Murayshed
226. Murshed Julaydan Mohammad Al-Hamad
227. Khaled Hazzah Hamad Al-Fahed al-Hamad
228. Fayed Mohammad Ali Al-Ayadhi
229. Khalid Yousef Abdullah Essa
230. Khalifa Abdullah Fahad Al-Enezi